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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

7 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

8 CARRIE L. ELLIKER,

)

9 Plaintiff,

)

10 vs.

)

11 CONTRACTORS BONDING AND

)

12 **ORDER**

INSURANCE COMPANY, a foreign corporation;

)

13 ABC Corporations I-X, inclusive; Black and

)

White Companies; and Does I-X, inclusive

)

14 Defendant.

15 This case arises out of an insurance company's failure to satisfactorily pay Underinsured
16 Motorist benefits owing the Plaintiff. Pending before the Court is a Motion to Remand (ECF No.
17 5). For the reasons given herein, the Court denies the motion.

18 **I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

19 Plaintiff Carrie L Elliker ("Elliker"), is a Nevada resident who was involved in an
20 automobile accident in which a third party struck her vehicle in violation of the law. The vehicle
21 was a 2007 GMC Yukon insured under a policy of insurance of the Defendants. Plaintiff notified
22 Defendants of a potential claim for Underinsured Motorist benefits

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24 **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

1 Federal district courts have jurisdiction over removed state court actions in cases where
2 they would have had original jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Federal courts have original
3 “diversity” jurisdiction in cases where the parties are completely diverse and the amount in
4 controversy exceeds \$75,000. § 1332(a). In original jurisdiction cases, a bare claim for more
5 than \$75,000 is sufficient to satisfy the jurisdictional amount, unless it appears “legally certain”
6 that the amount in dispute is less. *E.g., Geographic Expeditions, Inc. v. Estate of Lhotka ex rel.*
7 *Lhotka*, 599 F.3d 1102, 1107 (9th Cir. 2010). However, in removal cases:

8 where a plaintiff’s state court complaint does not specify a particular amount of
9 damages, the removing defendant bears the burden of establishing, by a
10 preponderance of the evidence, that the amount in controversy exceeds \$[75,000].
Under this burden, the defendant must provide evidence establishing that it is “more
likely than not” that the amount in controversy exceeds that amount.

11 *Sanchez v. Monumental Life Ins. Co.*, 102 F.3d 398, 404 (9th Cir. 1996). Where a complaint is
12 unclear as to the total amount of damages sought, but alleges only upper or lower limits or types
13 of damages, a district court is free in its preponderance-of-the-evidence analysis to make
14 estimations of the amount of damages that could be obtained consistent with the vague wording
15 of the complaint. *See Guglielmino v. McKee Foods Corp.*, 506 F.3d 696, 700–01 (9th Cir. 2007).

16 **III. ANALYSIS**

17 Here, Plaintiff alleges in the Complaint only that damages under each claim exceed
18 \$10,000. This is not because Plaintiff claims only slightly more than \$10,000, but rather because
19 Nevada’s pleading rules require a statement to this effect in order to invoke the general
20 jurisdiction of the state district court and avoid the special jurisdiction of the justice court. But
21 Plaintiff in reality seeks much higher damages. Defendant has adduced charts containing a
22 summary of the costs of Plaintiff’s defense, totaling over \$100,000. (*See* Overview, ECF No. 12-
23 4, at 6). Moreover, the amounts are supported by invoices from Arnold & Porter LLP to
24 Opticomp, listing \$48,321.25 of legal services rendered in April 2010, (*see* Invoice, May 17,
25 2010, ECF No. 12-4, at 11), \$12,771.25 of legal services rendered in May 2010, (*see* Invoice,

1 June 16, 2010, ECF No. 12-4, at 17), and a total bill of \$61,112.22 due as of June 14, 2010, (see
2 Statement, June 14, 2010, ECF No. 12-4, at 23). An additional \$6091.25 of legal services were
3 rendered in June 2010, (see Invoice, July 20, 2010, ECF No. 12-4, at 24), and \$11,247.50 of legal
4 services were rendered in July 2010, (see Invoice, Aug. 17, 2010, ECF No. 12-4, at 30).
5 Professional fees and expenses from another firm were billed to Opticomp for services rendered
6 in May 2010 in a total amount of \$25,601.77. (See Invoice, June 7, 2010, ECF No. 12-4, at 37).
7 This totals approximately \$104,000. Therefore, even if Defendant's own admission that enough
8 of this has been paid to reduce compensatory damages sought to approximately \$69,000—and
9 neither party adduces such evidence—the amount in controversy almost certainly still exceeds
10 \$75,000 when punitive damages totaling even a small fraction of the compensatory damages are
11 considered. Plaintiff argues that Defendant has failed to prove punitive damages with any
12 evidence. But Plaintiff's own prayer for punitive damages is enough if the amount it could
13 receive would bring the case within the Court's jurisdiction. A defendant need not provide
14 evidence of its own bad faith in order to prove jurisdiction, which is what Plaintiff seems to
15 demand. Defendant has shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in
16 controversy exceeds \$75,000, because presuming liability for the punitive damages Plaintiff has
17 requested, those damages more likely than not exceed \$6000.

18 At oral argument, Plaintiff argued that compensatory damages were not in fact accruing
19 and that no exemplary cases indicated what level of punitive damages were available here. But
20 even assuming compensatory damages are not accruing, significant punitive damages are
21 available based on an insurer's bad faith. For example, in *Albert H. Wohlers & Co. v. Bartgis*,
22 969 P.2d 949 (Nev. 1998), the Nevada Supreme Court approved punitive damages against an
23 insurer of \$3.75 million based on compensatory damages of less than \$300,000. *Id.* at 952, 962
24 (reducing a jury award of \$7.5 million). The Court has also approved punitive damages of \$5
25 million based on compensatory damages of \$410, 000 in a bad faith insurance case. *Republic Ins*

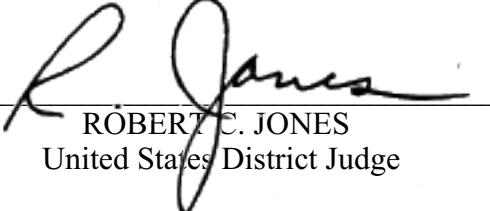
1 *Co. v. Hires*, 810 P.2d 790, 792–93 (Nev. 1991) (reducing a jury award of \$22.5 million).
2 Plaintiff here could easily obtain punitive damages of over \$6000 based on compensatory
3 damages of over \$69,000. Although the cases cited did not involve “director and officer” or
4 “D&O” insurance policies, the punitive damages awards in those cases were based on the same
5 species of bad behavior that the Defendant in the present case allegedly engaged in: the willful
6 failure of an insurer to honor a policy. It is therefore clear that significant punitive damages may
7 be available in this case if the Defendant is liable for bad faith.

8 **CONCLUSION**

9 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Remand (ECF No. 5) is DENIED.

10 IT IS SO ORDERED.

11 Dated this 27th day of February, 2013.

12 
13 ROBERT C. JONES
14 United States District Judge